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Viral DRM LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

VIRAL DRM LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHRISTINA THOMAS YUSUF and SKY
NEWS ARABIA FZ LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 3:24-cv-06489

**COMPLAINT FOR INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INFRINGEMENT AND
REMOVAL OF COPYRIGHT
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

(INJUNCTIVE RELIEF DEMANDED)

VIRAL DRM LLC (“Viral DRM”) by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby brings this Complaint against Defendants CHRISTINA THOMAS YUSUF (“Yusuf”) and SKY NEWS ARABIA FZ LLC (“SkyNews”) (collectively referred to herein as “Defendants”) who operate the YOUTUBE CHANNEL named SKY NEWS ARABIA, for damages and injunctive relief, and in support thereof states as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Viral DRM brings this action for violations of exclusive rights under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 106, to reproduce, publicly perform, and distribute Viral DRM’s original copyrighted works of authorship and for removal or alteration of copyright management information in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 1202.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This is an action arising under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 501, 1202.

1 3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over these claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§
2 1331, 1338(a).

3 4. Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in California and jurisdiction is proper
4 in this district court.

5 5. Jurisdiction is proper in California because Defendants are transacting business
6 within California by using the YouTube platform that Google operates from within California to (a)
7 commit acts of infringement, (b) profit from acts of infringement, (c) commit CMI violations, and
8 (d) profit from CMI violations.

9 6. Jurisdiction is proper in California because Defendants committed tortious acts within
10 California on the YouTube platform that Google operates in California. Defendants: (a) committed
11 acts of infringement alleged below in California on the YouTube platform, and (b) committed CMI
12 falsification and removal violations alleged below in California on the YouTube platform.

13 7. Jurisdiction is proper in California because Defendants caused Viral DRM to suffer a
14 tortious injury in this state caused by an act or omission outside this state. The acts or omissions that
15 the Defendants committed outside the state consisted of: (a) downloading Viral DRM's copyrighted
16 videos, (b) copying Viral DRM's copyrighted videos, (c) editing and creating derivative works of
17 Viral DRM's copyrighted videos, and (d) removing and falsifying Viral DRM's copyright
18 management information. All these acts caused Viral DRM to suffer tortious injury in California
19 because after committing these acts, Defendants then uploaded the infringing videos to YouTube and
20 displayed/performed the infringing videos on the YouTube platform with false CMI or with CMI
21 removed. Defendants then profited from their acts by receiving advertising revenue from infringing
22 videos, and damaged Viral DRM by depriving Viral DRM of the revenue that rightfully belonged to
23 Viral DRM and not Defendant.

24 8. Jurisdiction is also proper in this district court pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 512(g)(3)(D)
25 because Defendants consented to the jurisdiction of this federal district court when they provided the
26 counternotification attached hereto in **Exhibit 3**, because the service provider provided with the
27 counternotification can be found in this judicial district, namely YouTube.
28

15. Viral DRM is affiliated with WXchasing LLC, a Mississippi limited liability company, and Live Storms Media LLC, an Alabama limited liability company. WXchasing is a video production company that creates some of the videographic Works that Viral DRM syndicates

1 and licenses. Live Storms Media is a licensing broker of video content owned by or exclusively
2 licensed to Viral DRM and WXchasing.

3 16. Viral DRM's videos of extreme weather events are frequently copied, downloaded,
4 and reuploaded by infringers. Viral DRM is a popular and frequent source of footage of weather
5 events that cannot be obtained elsewhere. This makes Viral DRM a frequent target for infringers and
6 pirates.

7 17. Both Live Storms Media and WXchasing operate popular and valuable YouTube
8 channels on the YouTube platform. As of the filing of this Complaint:

9 a. Live Storms Media had over 350,000 subscribers and 19,000 videos on its
10 YouTube channel; the most popular Live Storms Media video had over 9
11 million views; and

12 b. WXchasing had over 65,000 subscribers and 475 videos on its YouTube
13 channel; the most popular WXchasing video had over 6.5 million views.

14 18. The Live Storms Media YouTube channel and the WXchasing YouTube channel are
15 viewed by substantial numbers of California residents who also view advertising placed on the
16 videos on those channels by YouTube.

17 19. When infringement occurs to Viral DRM's copyrighted Works, Viral DRM is injured
18 and damaged in California. When someone infringes on Viral DRM's copyright like Defendants,
19 Viral DRM loses out on potential sales or licensing revenue to other California businesses. When
20 Viral DRM's copyrighted work is infringed upon and widely distributed on YouTube without Viral
21 DRM's permission like Defendants did, it damages Viral DRM's reputation as a professional source
22 of valuable extreme weather video content and makes it more difficult for Viral DRM to negotiate
23 valuable licenses from clients and potential clients in California in the future.

24 **YOUTUBE AND GOOGLE LLC**

25 20. YouTube is a video-sharing platform where users can watch, upload, and share
26 videos. It is one of the most popular websites in the world, with over 2 billion active users.

27 21. Google LLC owns YouTube.

28 22. YouTube is headquartered in this judicial district.

23. YouTube's main business is advertising. It generates revenue by selling advertising space on its website and mobile apps. Advertisers can target their ads to specific demographics, interests, and even keywords. This allows them to reach their target audience with a high degree of accuracy. YouTube also earns revenue from its YouTube Premium subscription service. YouTube Premium members can watch videos without ads, download videos for offline viewing, and access YouTube Music Premium. In addition to advertising and subscriptions, YouTube also generates revenue from other sources, such as channel memberships.

24. YouTube is a very profitable business. In 2021, it generated \$28.8 billion in revenue and \$20.6 billion in profit. Some of the factors that have contributed to YouTube's success are:

- a. The large number of users: YouTube has over 2 billion active users worldwide.
- b. The high level of engagement: Users watch an average of 1 hour and 20 minutes of YouTube videos per day.
- c. The wide variety of content: YouTube offers a wide variety of content, from music videos to educational tutorials to funny cat videos.
- d. The ease of use: YouTube is easy to use and navigate.
- e. The monetization opportunities: YouTube offers a variety of ways for creators to monetize their content, such as through advertising, channel memberships, and Super Chat.

DEFENDANT

25. CHRISTINA THOMAS YUSUF and SKY NEWS ARABIA FZ LLC operate the YOUTUBE CHANNEL named SKY NEWS ARABIA.

26. It is believed that Christina Thomas Yusuf is an employee of Sky News Arabia FZ LLC.

27. Christina Thomas Yusuf submitted the counternotice in response to Viral DRM's takedown notices. *See Exhibit 3.*

28. Defendants copied and downloaded Viral DRM's copyrighted Works from YouTube.

1 29. After Defendants downloaded Viral DRM's Works, they edited the Works, removed
2 Viral DRM's copyright management information, and then uploaded infringing versions of Viral
3 DRM's Works to YouTube.

4 30. Defendants copied Viral DRM's Works in order to advertise, market and promote
5 their YouTube channel, grow their YouTube channel subscriber base, earn money from advertising
6 to their YouTube subscribers, and engage in other money-making business activities using Viral
7 DRM's copyrighted media content.

8 31. Defendants committed the violations alleged in connection with Defendants'
9 businesses for purposes of advertising to the public, including YouTube viewers in California, in the
10 course and scope of the Defendants' business.

11 32. The YouTube and Google AdSense terms of service prohibit the Defendants from
12 engaging in the actions alleged herein. Specifically, the Defendants agreed (1) they are not allowed
13 to upload content that includes third-party intellectual property (such as copyrighted material) unless
14 with permission from that party or are otherwise legally entitled to do so; (2) they are responsible for
15 the content uploaded to YouTube, and may be liable for any copyright infringement claims that arise
16 from your content; (3) YouTube may remove or disable access to any content that it believes
17 infringes on someone else's copyright.

18 33. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a list showing the Defendants' links to its channel, the
19 number of subscribers, the number of videos, and the number of views for the Defendants' most
20 popular videos, and the Viral DRM Works that are the subject of this action.

21 34. The Defendants' YouTube channel is extremely popular and valuable.

22 35. The Defendants' YouTube channel earns significant revenue from the performance
23 and display of pirated video content.

24 36. The Defendants monetized the videos it stole from Viral DRM. Monetizing videos on
25 YouTube involves enabling advertisements to be displayed on your videos, which allows you to earn
26 money through the YouTube Partner Program. The process works like this:
27
28

1 a. Eligibility: To monetize your videos, you need to meet certain eligibility
2 criteria set by YouTube. You have to have at least 1,000 subscribers on your channel and a
3 total of 4,000 watch hours in the past 12 months.

4 b. Joining the YouTube Partner Program: Once you meet the eligibility
5 requirements, you can apply to join the YouTube Partner Program (YPP). This program
6 allows you to monetize your videos by enabling ads on them. If your application is approved,
7 you gain access to various monetization features.

8 c. Ad Formats: YouTube offers different ad formats that can appear on your
9 videos, including pre-roll ads (shown before your video starts), mid-roll ads (shown during
10 longer videos), and display ads (overlayed on the video or beside it). The specific types of
11 ads displayed on your videos may depend on factors like the viewer's location and the
12 advertiser's targeting preferences.

13 d. Revenue Sharing: When ads are displayed on your videos, you earn a portion
14 of the revenue generated by those ads. The exact revenue split varies, but generally, creators
15 receive around 55% of the ad revenue, while YouTube retains the remaining 45%. The
16 revenue is based on factors such as the number of ad impressions, viewer engagement, and
17 the advertisers' bidding.

18 e. AdSense Account: To receive payments for your YouTube earnings, you need
19 to have an AdSense account linked to your YouTube channel. AdSense is a program by
20 Google that allows publishers (in this case, YouTube creators) to earn money from ads. Once
21 your AdSense account is set up and linked to your YouTube channel, you can manage your
22 earnings and payment settings.

23 f. Payment Threshold: YouTube pays creators once they reach a payment
24 threshold, which is typically \$100. Once your earnings exceed this threshold, you become
25 eligible for payment. YouTube offers various payment methods, such as direct deposit or
26 wire transfer, depending on your country.
27
28

1 g. Other Revenue Streams: While ad revenue is a significant way to monetize
2 your YouTube channel, creators often explore other revenue streams as well. These can
3 include brand partnerships, sponsorships, merchandise sales, crowdfunding, and more.

4 37. Defendants had access to and downloaded Viral DRM's copyrighted Works hosted
5 by YouTube from Viral DRM's affiliated Live Storms Media YouTube channels or Facebook pages
6 online.

7 38. Once downloaded, Defendants edited the pirated videos to remove or crop out Viral
8 DRM's proprietary watermarks and metadata. After editing the pirated videos, Defendants combined
9 the Viral DRM's videos with other video content that they either stole from others or created
10 themselves and then reupload the resulting video to their YouTube channel and enabled advertising
11 on them to earn monetization revenue.

12 **THE COPYRIGHTED WORKS AT ISSUE**

13 39. The authors of the Works at issue are listed in **Exhibit 1**, along with the URLs where
14 the Works can be found online.

15 40. The Works at issue in this case are registered with the Register of Copyrights
16 pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 411(a). Copies of the Registration Certificates are attached hereto as
17 **Exhibit 2**.

18 41. At all relevant times, Viral DRM was the exclusive agent of the Works at issue in this
19 case.

20 **INFRINGEMENT BY DEFENDANTS**

21 42. Defendants have never been licensed to use the Works at issue in this action for any
22 purpose.

23 43. On a date after the Works listed in **Exhibit 1** at issue in this action were created, but
24 prior to the filing of this action, Defendants copied the Works and removed Viral DRM's copyright
25 management information from the Works.

26 44. Defendants copied the Works, publicly performed the Works, and made further
27 copies and distributed the Works on the internet without Viral DRM's or the authors' permission,
28 and without Viral DRM's copyright management information.

45. Prior to the filing of this action, on a date after the Works were registered, Viral DRM discovered the unauthorized use of the Works by Defendants.

46. Viral DRM notified YouTube and Defendants of the allegations set forth herein in DMCA notices. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 5** are the Takedown notices.

COUNT I - COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

47. Viral DRM incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 46 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

48. Viral DRM owns valid copyrights in the Works at issue listed on **Exhibit 1**.

49. The Works at issue in this case were registered with the Register of Copyrights pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 411(a), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

50. Defendants copied, displayed, and distributed the Works at issue in this case and made derivatives of the Works without Viral DRM's authorization in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 501. Screenshots of the unauthorized uses are attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.

51. Defendants profited from the monetization of Viral DRM's copyrighted content by placing advertising on the Viral DRM's Works and those profits rightfully belong to Viral DRM.

52. Viral DRM has been damaged.

53. The harm caused to Viral DRM is irreparable.

COUNT II - REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

54. Viral DRM incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 46 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

55. The Works at issue in this case set forth on **Exhibit 1** contained copyright management information ("CMI") consisting of watermarks identifying the Works as "NOT FOR BROADCAST" and the property of LIVE STORMS MEDIA or similar markings that Viral DRM uses to identify and associate itself with its Works.

56. Defendants knowingly and with the intent to enable or facilitate copyright infringement, removed CMI from the Works at issue in this action in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 1202(b).

57. Defendants committed these acts knowing or having reasonable grounds to know that they will induce, enable, facilitate or conceal infringement of Viral DRM's rights in the Works at issue in this action protected under the Copyright Act.

58. Defendants caused, directed and authorized others to commit these acts knowing or having reasonable grounds to know that they will induce, enable, facilitate or conceal infringement of Viral DRM's rights in the Works at issue in this action protected under the Copyright Act.

59. Viral DRM has been damaged.

60. The harm caused to Viral DRM has been irreparable.

COUNT III - FALSIFICATION OF COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

61. Viral DRM incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 46 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

62. Defendants knowingly and with the intent to induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal infringement, provided copyright management information that is false.

63. By uploading content to YouTube, Defendants declared that they had the necessary rights or permissions to distribute and share that content.

64. Defendants' YouTube channel provided identifying information for Defendants that was copyright management information that is falsely claimed ownership or rights in the Works displayed there that was false and provided to induce, enable, facilitate or conceal infringement of Viral DRM's Works in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 1202(a).

65. Defendants caused, directed and authorized others to commit these acts knowing or having reasonable grounds to know that they will induce, enable, facilitate or conceal infringement of Viral DRM's rights in the Works at issue in this action protected under the Copyright Act.

66. Viral DRM has been damaged.

67. The harm caused to Viral DRM has been irreparable

WHEREFORE, Viral DRM prays for judgment against the Defendants that:

a. Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, affiliated entities, and all of those in active concert with them, be preliminarily and permanently enjoined from committing the acts alleged herein in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 501, 1203;

b. Defendants be required to pay Viral DRM's actual damages and Defendants' profits attributable to the infringement, or, at Viral DRM's election, statutory damages, as provided in 17 U.S.C. §§ 504, and 1203;

c. Viral DRM be awarded its attorneys' fees and costs of suit under the applicable statutes sued upon;

d. Viral DRM be awarded pre- and post-judgment interest; and

e. Viral DRM be awarded such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Viral DRM hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

DATED: September 30, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew L. Rollin

MATTHEW L. ROLLIN

SRIPLAW, P.A.

Counsel for Plaintiff Viral DRM LLC